

CIVIL CASES.

Kauha vs. W. L. Holokahiki. Assumpsit for \$200. Mr. W. A. Kinney for plaintiff. Defendant in person. Appeal from the Intermediate Court.

This case occupied the Court the whole day. The jury retired at 4:25 p.m. and at 5 o'clock they returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, three jurors dissenting.

Thursday April 10, 1884.

CIVIL CASES.

Kekipi (w) et al vs. Mamahoe. Ejectment. Mr. W. L. Holokahiki for plaintiff. Mr. J. L. Kaulukou for defendant.

At 3:30 p.m. the jury retired and returned at 4 p.m. with a verdict for defendant, one dissenting.

Keoki Kuleana vs. Kahanaumoe. Ejectment. Messrs. J. M. Monsarrat and W. R. Austin for plaintiff. Mr. R. F. Bickerton for defendant. This case occupied the Court and jury up to 9:45 P.M., when the jury retired, and at 11 P.M. the jury returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, for one undivided half of land, and \$1 damages; three dissenting.

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE POLICE-JUSTICE BICKERTON.

SATURDAY, April 5th, 1884.

One drunk, to which a plea of guilty was entered, and a fine of \$5 inflicted.

Sotomona pleaded guilty of larceny of a brush valued at 25 cents. Sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for 20 days.

G. E. Houghtaling was charged with violating Section 24, Chapter 41 of the Laws of 1882. Plea, not guilty. Mr. John Russell appeared for the defendant.

The defendant admitted that he held a retail liquor license.

Fred. Hutchinson stated that he was at the Bay Horse Saloon a week ago last Friday. Was there a second time. Do not remember much about it. Found himself outside with head in saloon. He thought he was drunk. When he woke up he found himself in the back room of the Bay Horse Saloon. In cross-examination he said he did not remember how he got into the room.

Robt. Gardiner stated that defendant's evidence in the assault and battery case on the previous day was to be taken as evidence in this case.

Geo. Putnam stated that he found Hutchinson asleep on the floor of the back room of the saloon about 5 o'clock that afternoon. Did not see him again. Ten or fifteen minutes afterwards he was gone.

Found guilty and fined \$10. Costs, \$3.80. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Antonio Perry charged with malicious injury.

Ah Foon, on remand from 3rd instant, was charged with having opium in possession. Plea, not guilty. Mr. John Russell for the defence.

Kamaku stated that he went with police officer Maroos to collect rents at the Chinese wash houses. On opening the door of the room where defendant was they saw him overturn two bowls.

Ah Hoy stated that there were small quantities of opium in the containers and also upon some clothes that were produced. In cross-examination he said he could tell it was opium by sight; he could smell it.

F. Marcos stated that when he went into No. 10 washhouse, defendant emptied the bowls into a bucket and spilt some on his pants. (Identifies the pants.) In cross-examination he said he could smell opium in the room. They found no smoking apparatus.

Sentenced to one month's imprisonment and fined \$50. Appeal noted to the Intermediate Court.

CIVIL CASES.

Waianae Sugar Co. vs. Aug. Kalbe. Deserting contract service. Defendant refused to return to his employers as they had not complied with the terms of the contract. Remanded until 10th instant.

Monday, April 17th, 1884.

S. B. Dole vs. Alfred Carter. Action under Statute of summary possession.

Defendant admits that he received a notice to quit on 22nd February, and says he is willing to quit as soon as possible. Judgment for Plaintiff. Costs, \$3.

Aho vs. Raymond de Reis. Assumpsit for \$42. Mr. J. Barenaba for Plaintiff; Mr. W. A. Kinney for Defendant. Plaintiff consented on motion of counsel for defendant. Costs \$3.

One case continued and two settled out of Court.

Wednesday, April 9th, 1884.

Two charges of drunkenness. A fine of \$5 in one case, and the other was remanded, the victim pleading not guilty.

Z. King was charged with assault and battery on Ah Chow. Plea self defence.

Ah Chow stated that he worked at the Hawaiian Hotel as also did the defendant, the former a waiter, the latter second cook. He (Ah Chow) was waiting in the dining room. He removed some plates to the cook house.

Defendant told him to take some food to another table and he declined to do it for it was not fit to put on the table. Defendant struck him in the face several times and made him bleed. The 1st cook prevented anyone from interfering. He did not hit defendant.

E. Herschman, the chief cook stated that the 2d cook ordered Ah Chow to put a duck in the dresser. He would not do so, but threw it into the swill tub. They took hold of one another and got into a fight.

Found guilty and fined \$5 and \$3.50 costs.

Joe Silva was charged with assault and battery on Alama. Plea not guilty. After a series of conflicting statements, the Crown entered a *nolle prosequi*.

Two natives were charged with driving express wagons without licenses. A *nolle prosequi* was entered by the prosecution in both cases.

Thursday, April 10, 1884.

One drunk forfeited bail of \$10; one pleaded not guilty but was nevertheless fined \$10 and one pleaded guilty and got off with the minimum fine of \$5.

A charge of furious driving was dismissed.

CIVIL CASES.

A case of deserting contract service was settled out of Court.

Haole vs. Kau. Trespass, damage \$50. Mr. J. D. Koa for plaintiff; Mr. John Russell for defendant.

This case arose out of an alleged right of way by the plaintiff, and the opening of the same by the defendant. Continued for judgment until the 14th instant.

Waianae Sugar Co. vs. Aug. Kalbe. Deserting contract service. Not being able to show any reasonable cause for deserting his employer, and still refusing to work, the defendant was committed to prison at hard labor until he will consent to serve out his contract. Costs \$7.10.

REPORT OF MEDICAL COMMISSION ON SCHOOLS.

HONOLULU, April 3th 1884.

His Excellency Walter M. Gibson, President of the Board of Health:

Sir:—We, the undersigned, members of the Medical Commission appointed by the Board of Health to examine the members of the schools as to the existence among them of infectious and contagious diseases, and especially of leprosy, have the honor to submit the following report:

Our work was begun February 21st and in accordance with the instructions received from yourself, was discontinued March 29.

The total number of scholars examined by us was 623, (which number includes two teachers), distributed as indicated in Table I.

It should be noted that the totals of scholars in the schools represent only those examined by ourselves. The remainder were either absentees or had received certificates from other physicians.

TABLE I.

SCHOOLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	ABSENT.	TOTAL OF ATTENDANCE.
Royal School.....	314	0	314	360	
Fort Street School.....	19	8	27	166	
Kawaiahae School.....	0	79	79	99	
Pohikaina School.....	0	111	111	136	
St. Andrews' School.....	0	13	13	176	
Chinese Mission School.....	27	0	27	41	
Alifanani (Palama) School.....	4	5	9	18	
Roman Catholic School.....	14	0	14	212	
Reformatory School.....	19	0	19	52	
Totals.....	397	226	623	1040	

The following table (II) shows the general conclusions at which we arrived in regard to those who were examined by us. But it should be borne in mind that the usual number of absentees was doubtless increased at the time of our visit, either through prejudice against an examination or from fear of an unfavorable result. The groundlessness of this fear in the large majority of cases may be inferred from the fact that the one boy in the Royal School who was most strongly suspected of being a leper, proved on examination to be free from all symptoms of that disease.

TABLE II.

SCHOOLS.	Boys.	GIRLS.	Total.	Total of scholars examined.	Total of attendance at schools.
Royal.....	11	0	11	314	360
Fort St.....	0	0	0	27	166
Kawaiahae.....	0	1	1	79	99
Pohikaina.....	0	0	0	111	136
St. Andrews.....	0	0	0	13	176
Chinese.....	0	0	0	27	41
Alifanani.....	0	0	0	9	18
R.C. School.....	0	0	0	14	212
Reformatory.....	0	0	0	19	52
Totals.....	11	1	12	623	1040

* Including two teachers.

The following explanation will serve to make the meaning and scope of the headings adopted in Table II more intelligible.

The column marked I shows the number of those in each school whose condition in our opinion was not such as to necessitate their withdrawal from attendance at school but for whom, at the same time in justice to themselves, we felt obliged to recommend medical treatment.

With but one or two exceptions the disease which they presented was syphilis in some of its manifold forms, but not in a form easily communicable.

In these cases the disease consisted mostly of ulcers of the so-called secondary stage of syphilis on non-exposed parts of the person, or of manifestations of the latter, or so called tertiary, stage of this disease. But in no case did we meet with those extensive ravages which are so often the results of syphilis among other races. This column also includes two or three cases of other mild, communicable (parasitic) diseases.

The column marked II, includes those to whom a certificate could not at once be given because they presented the earlier, more communicable manifestations of syphilis, especially when occurring on exposed parts of the person, such for instance as mucous patches about the mouth. It should also be stated that with regard to some of these there was room for doubt as to whether they should not more properly be included under column III.

The column marked III, gives the numbers of those whose symptoms were such as to awaken in our minds a strong suspicion of the existence of the taint of leprosy in their constitutions. A suspicion based upon reasons not easy to be defined in words, although this taint was not yet so clearly marked as to compel us to pronounce against them the verdict of leprosy. Among these there were one or two who have near relatives that are lepers.

The column marked IV, gives the small number (3) of those who were unmistakably lepers, of whom two were of Hawaiian birth, the third being a South Sea Islander.

We have pleasure in noting as an encouraging fact that of those who presented symptoms of having been the innocent and unfortunate victims of syphilis, the large majority seemed to be in a fair way to rid their systems of the taint of this disease through that still excellent recuperative power of the race which enables them to withstand in a greater degree than some other races a poison so blighting as that of syphilis.

From the very beginning of this sanitary examination the question has pressed itself upon us with increasing force, "What shall be done with those who are either lepers in an early stage of this disease (column II), or about whom there are strong reasons for suspicion (column III) that they have the germs of the disease within them?" On the one hand, it would be evidently unfair and inexpedient to send such as patients to a general hospital and on the other hand it would be equally unjust to these unfortunate to consign them to the wards of any hospital already devoted to the reception of those who are advanced lepers. Yet at the same time their own interests, as well as those of the community demand that they should be submitted during a sufficient period of probation to the necessary isolation while they are receiving the best medical care and treatment.

It seems to us that wisdom dictates that a systematic plan of classification should be adopted in dealing with lepers and those suspected of leprosy by which those who are in the early or initial stage of this disease shall be kept entirely separate from those in a more advanced stage. Thus the grand mistake will not be made of allowing those who are but slightly, or perhaps not at all affected and whose chances of recovery under treatment are good, to have the disease constantly re-enforced in them by absorbing fresh increments of virus through daily contact with those who are saturated with it.

In conclusion we feel it due to the teachers of the various schools we have visited to acknowledge our indebtedness to them for the courteous assistance so readily accorded to us in carrying out the instructions of the Board of Health, the excellence of the discipline maintained greatly facilitating our labors.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH E. PIERCE, M. D.
N. B. EMMERSON, M. D.
G. W. PARKER, M. R. C. P. L.

THE AGRICULTURIST

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

A correspondent writes to a contemporary as follows: In reference to the lung disease in cattle known as tuberculosis, phthisis, or consumption, it should be distinctly understood that it is altogether a different disease from pleuro-pneumonia, and should any one, veterinary surgeon or otherwise, inoculate from with lymph from tuberculous cattle, he would be disseminating a more communicable and fatal disease than pleuro-pneumonia itself. With reference, however, to this same inoculation as a preventive or cure for

pleuro-pneumonia, its efficacy has never yet been satisfactorily proved, and several of our experienced and well educated cattle breeders hold it to be of no avail whatever, notwithstanding all the assertions and arguments brought forward by interested inoculating and lymph-selling vets. The symptoms of pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs), and pleuro-pneumonia (inflammation of the investing membrane of the lungs and the lining membrane of the chest), are quite different from those of tuberculosis, i. e., phthisis. This latter most to be dreaded disease is not infrequently the sequence of neglected catarrh, or inflammation of the lungs, but its progress is insidious. Oftentimes there is hereditary predisposition to this scrofulous affection, and phthisis manifests itself without any previous definite symptoms. In these cases minute organisms known as the bacillus tuberculosis have existed dormant in the lungs, perhaps for years, perhaps even from birth. But as soon as there arises some exciting cause (and there is none more likely than prolonged or excessive milk secretion) the bacillus commences to multiply and produce ulcerations and ravages on the lungs to such an extent that there is no longer any mistake about it; the cow is perhaps still milking on, and the disease is still going on, the state of health as in the human being suffering from the same complaint (consumption) varies occasionally, sometimes better and sometimes worse. Treatment may apparently do some good, but the disease is fatal. I think, for the good of all, every cow in which the disease exists, should be shot down, and the carcass burnt, hide and all. Everything that can be done should be done, and now that it is proved that these disease germs—the bacillus tuberculosis—exist in the secretions of all diseased animals, certainly any dairyman selling milk obtained therefrom should be very heavily fined and his dairyman's license cancelled.

PROPAGATION OF DIPHTHERIA BY FOWLS.

It has been known for some time that pheasants, pigeons, turkeys, domestic fowl, and the like were liable to be attacked by diphtheritis. The *Wiener Allgemeine Medicinische Zeitung* informs us that Professor Gerhardt, of Werzburg, has carried out a series of observations for the purpose of determining whether the disease may be communicated by this means, and he has come to an affirmative conclusion. In September, 1881, 2600 fowls were sent from the neighborhood of Verona to Nesselhausen, in Baden, where there is a great fowl-rearing establishment. Some of them must have been affected with diphtheritis before they started, and in the end 1400 fowls died of it. In the summer of last year 1,000 chickens were hatched from eggs collected from many different places. Six weeks after their birth diphtheritis manifested itself among the young chickens, and so badly that in a short time they all died. Five cats that were kept in the establishment also became ill of the same malady, and died. A parrot that hung in a cage in the house was also attacked, but recovered. Last November an Italian hen, while being "painted" about the jaws with carbolic acid by the chief keeper, bit the man's wrist and foot. Presently he became ill with a smart fever, considerable swelling at the wounded parts, and all the symptoms of traumatic diphtheritis. His recovery was very tedious. This was not the only case of the transmission of the disease to men. Two-thirds of all the laboring persons employed about the establishment became ill with ordinary diphtheritis, and one man conveyed the infection to his three children. It is worth noting that all this time no other diphtheritic cases occurred at Nesselhausen or in the neighborhood. The inference seems obvious that all these cases originated with sick fowls.

CHEAP SUGARS—THE CAUSE.

It is being asked on all sides, why is sugar so exceptionally cheap? The superficial writer on the *Chronicle*, of this city, would probably answer, because Speckels can import it to such good advantage, that to kill off opposition he sells it at cost. But the true cause lies in the heavy stocks abroad, together with competition of sellers of beet sugar in Europe—for prices in this country are governed by European values. To show the decline abroad, and also the stocks held, we give following comparison of prices in London in 1884 and 1880:—

	Feb. 1884.	Feb. 1880.
CANE SUGAR.	S. d. S. d.	S. d. S. d.
Java cargoes, per cwt.....	21 00 25 0	27 00 25 0
Madras Jaggery.....	11 00 12 0	16 00 17 0
Crystallized Demerara.....	23 00 25 0	27 00 30 0
REFINED.		
88 percent, L. & B. brand.....	17 00 17 0	22 00 22 0
Fine French brand, L. & B. brand.....	23 00 25 0	29 00 29 0
STOCKS.		
Ports of United Kingdom.....	1,178,500	2,805,000

Thus it will be seen that within the past four years the decline in cane sugar has been 5s. per cwt., and in the beet, 6s. The stock has almost doubled within the same time. That the increased supply is chiefly due to the large production of beet sugar, we append the following comparison of the out-turn of the European crop:—

	1883-4.	1879-80.
Germany.....	325,000	411,625
France.....	450,000	277,912
Austria.....	475,000	406,375
Russia.....	300,000	275,000
Belgium.....	30,000	58,017
Other countries.....	40,000	25,000
Total production.....	2,240,000	1,453,920

The per cent. in the increase of the out-turn has been about as large as the addition in stock of sugar in the United Kingdom, and the augmentation in the stock there is said to give a fair idea of the increase in other European countries. It is claimed that the stocks held in Great Britain are almost wholly beet sugar; but notwithstanding which, the price of cane sugar is greatly influenced. The table of beet sugar crop out-turn shows that while Austria and Russia have barely held their own, Germany, France and Belgium have largely increased their production. Referring to the sugar situation in England, the *London Economist* says that times just now are bad on the continent, and most descriptions of trade unprofitable and restricted, but beet sugar is an asset which can be readily turned into money, and there is no doubt but supplies are being converted into coin as quickly as possible. Some efforts have of late been made to prove that the world's sugar crop, cane and beet together, will not this year be in excess of consumption; and probably current very low prices may be found to augment that consumption, to induce retailers to increase their stocks. But that there is any likelihood of consumption running production hard during the current year we fail to see. Prices are, admittedly, remarkably low, and this may be interpreted by some to mean that there is room for a recovery. It is possible enough that just now prices are at their lowest. But in the face of the abundant beet crops in 1882 and 1883, and the pressure to sell from Germany, there hardly appears to be room for any rapid rebound.—[S.F. Herald of Trade.

Miscellaneous Reading

What the Traveler Said at Sunset.

The shadows grow and deepen round me;
I feel the dizzy dew fall in the air;
The muzzin of the darkening thicket,
I hear the night-thrush call to prayer.
The evening wind is sad with forebells,
The loving hands unclasp from mine;
Alone I go to meet the darkness,
Across an awful boundary line.
As from the lighted hearth behind me
I pass with slow, reluctant feet,
What waits me in the land of strangeness?
What face shall smile? what voice shall greet?
What space shall awe, what brightness blind?
What thunder roll of music stun?
What vast processions sweep before me
Of vast shapes unknown beneath the sun.
I shrink from unaccustomed glory,
I dread the myriad-voiced strain;
Give me the unforgetten faces,
And let my lost ones speak again.
He will not chide my mortal yearning
Who is our Brother and our Friend,
In whose full life, divine and human,
The heavenly and earthly blend.
Mine be the joy of soul communion,
The scene of spiritual strength renewed,
The reverence for the pure and holy,
The dear delight for doing good.
No fitting ear is mine to listen
An endless anthem's rise and fall;
No curious eye is mine to measure
The pearl gate and the jasper wall.
For love must needs be more than knowledge,
What matter if I never know
Why Alderbaran's star is ruby,
Or colder Sirius white as snow?
Forgive my human words, O Father!
I go Thy larger truths to prove;
Thy mercy shall transcend my longing,
I seek but love, and Thou art Love!
I go to find my lost and mourned for
Safe in Thy sheltered goodness still,
And all that faith and hope foreshadow
Made perfect in Thy holy will.
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

That was a bright State prison chaplain who, when asked by a friend how his prisoners were, replied, "All under conviction."

Tennyson speaks of "Thy chucked note, thou twinkling birds," in his new Spring poem just out. He means the chucked head that holds the twinkling eye.